

1983

GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES

# ACHIEVEMENT TEST



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**GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES  
ACHIEVEMENT TEST**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**PLEASE MAKE SURE YOU HAVE FILLED OUT THE INFORMATION ON THE BACK OF THIS TEST BOOKLET BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE ACHIEVEMENT TEST.**

Time: 1¼ hours

Total marks: Section A - consists of 60 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

Section B - consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

Both parts of the test will be written in one continuous session. Students are encouraged to structure their time to their best advantage.

Read carefully and follow the specific instructions given.

On the answer sheet provided, use ONLY an HB pencil to mark the CORRECT or BEST answer for each item as shown in the example below.

**Example**

**Answer Sheet**

The capital city of Canada is

A   B   C   D

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

①   ②   ●   ④

Mark only one answer for each item. If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

**ANSWER ALL ITEMS.**

**DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE TEST BOOKLET.**

The presiding examiner will collect the answer sheet and test booklet for transmission to Alberta Education.

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- 1. History
- 2. Geography
- 3. Economics
- 4. Law

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## TOPIC A: SELECTED MARKET ECONOMIES

1. The Industrial Revolution began with the
  - A. creation of trade unions
  - B. growth of colonial empires
  - C. introduction of power machinery
  - D. decline of urban populations
2. The Agricultural Revolution was important to the growth of the Industrial Revolution because it provided a surplus in agricultural production and
  - A. the technology for industrial production
  - B. an available labor force
  - C. a constitution favoring a market economy
  - D. freedom for the former serfs to leave their farms

Use the chart below to answer question 3.

Stages of Industrial Development	Related Change
I. Cottage Industry	Rise of Trade Unions
II. Mechanization	Decline in Production
III. Mass Production	Specialization of Labor
IV. Automation	Rise of Factories

3. In the chart above, the stage of industrial development that is correctly matched with its related change is
  - A. I
  - B. II
  - C. III
  - D. IV
4. During the early part of the Industrial Revolution, a factory owner buying machinery would probably be LEAST concerned with its
  - A. cost
  - B. durability
  - C. predicted output
  - D. safety features

SOURCE I

Speaker Y

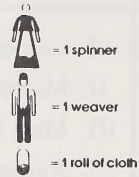
It is a simple fact that machines cause unemployment. A single power loom, for example, can do the work of 14 weavers, so the greater the number of power looms introduced, the greater the unemployment among weavers. Therefore, the introduction of new machines should be strictly limited.

Speaker Z

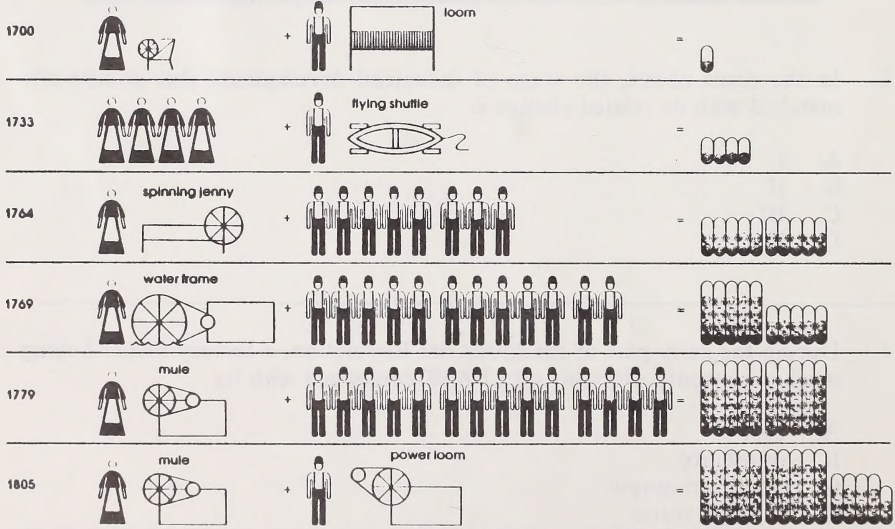
Machines increase productivity. It is often claimed that this increased productivity is at the expense of the worker because machines cause unemployment. The truth is that the introduction of new machines usually creates new and different jobs. As industry expands, so does the opportunity for employment.

SOURCE II

LEGEND

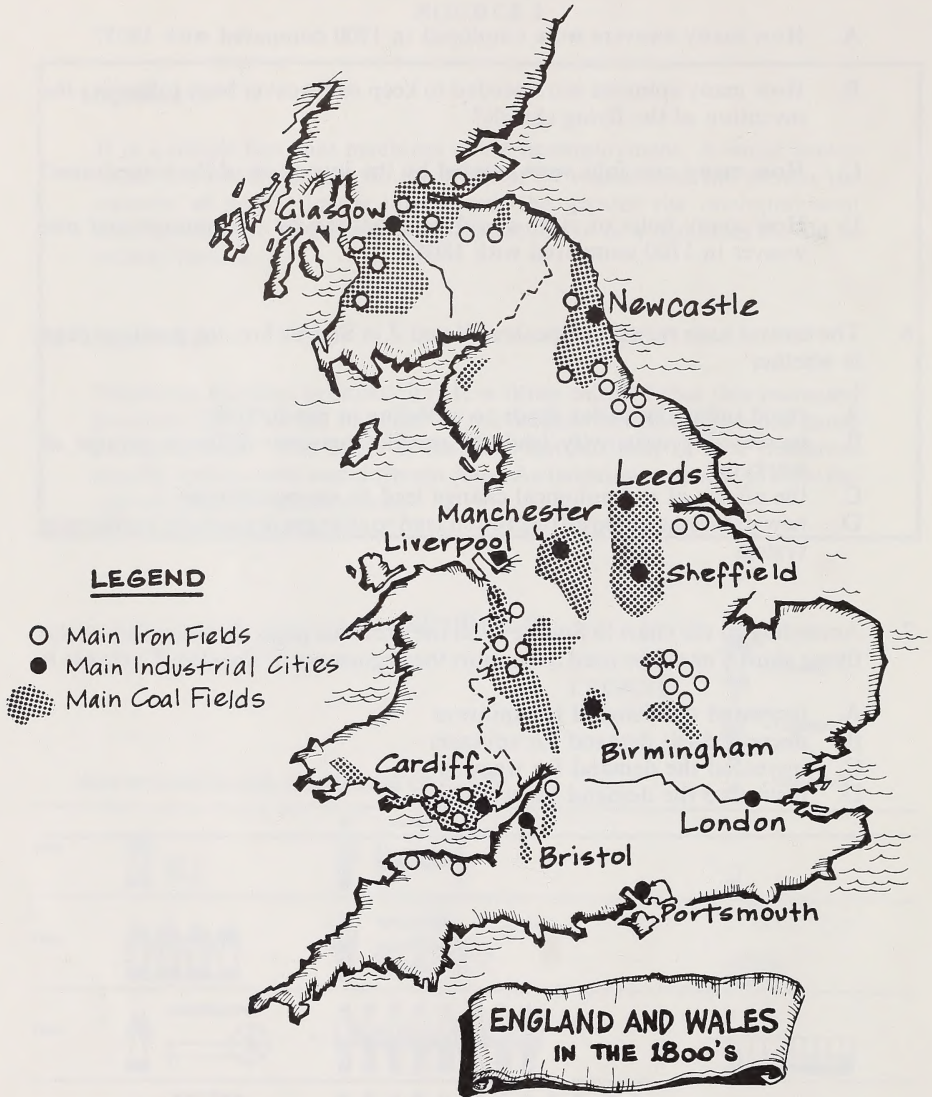


NEW MACHINES AND THE MAKING OF CLOTH



5. To find out how the use of machines affected worker productivity in the textile industry between 1700 and 1805, the most useful research question would be:
- A. How many weavers were employed in 1700 compared with 1805?
  - B. How many spinners were needed to keep one weaver busy following the invention of the flying shuttle?
  - C. How many new jobs were created by the invention of the waterframe?
  - D. How many bolts of cloth could be produced by one spinner and one weaver in 1700 compared with 1805?
6. The central issue raised by Speakers Y and Z in Source I on the previous page is whether
- A. rapid industrialization leads to a decline in productivity
  - B. increased productivity leads to conflict between different groups of workers
  - C. the effects of technological change lead to unemployment
  - D. new processes of industrialization lead to changes in a society's economic system
7. According to the chart in Source II on the previous page, the invention of the flying shuttle could be used to support the arguments of Speaker Z because it
- A. increased the demand for spinners
  - B. decreased the demand for spinners
  - C. increased the demand for weavers
  - D. decreased the demand for weavers
-

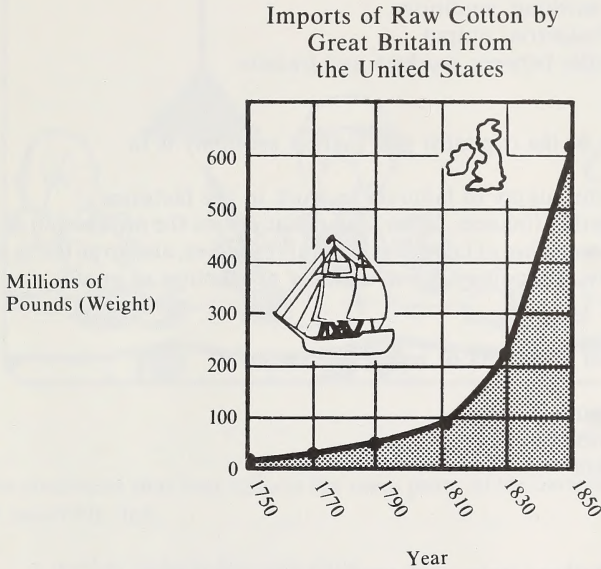
Use the map below to answer question 8.



8. A conclusion that could be drawn from the map above is that
- A. coal and iron fields were more plentiful in Wales than in England
  - B. most major industrial centres were located on the coast
  - C. population was evenly distributed throughout England and Wales
  - D. most major industrial centres were located near important raw materials



Use the graph below to answer question 9.



9. The best explanation of the trend shown in the graph above is that
- A. a surplus of cotton processing mills existed in the United States
  - B. the United States did not outlaw slavery until 1850
  - C. new British technology could process increasing amounts of raw cotton
  - D. British technology fell steadily behind that of the United States

Use the statement below to answer question 10.

“Every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, [should be] left perfectly free to pursue his own interest his own way, and to bring both his industry and capital into competition with those of any other man, or order of men.”

- 18th century author

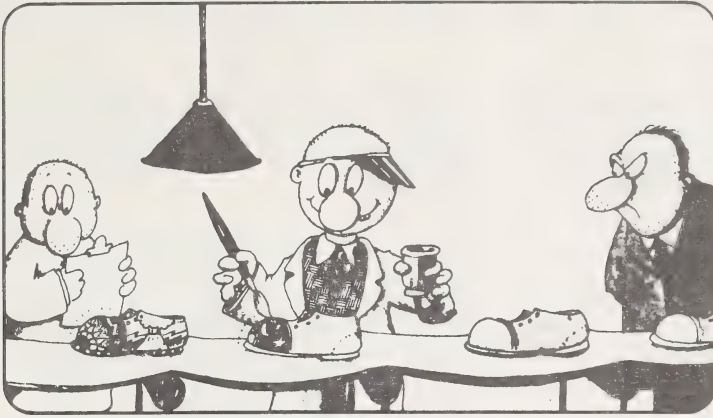
10. The author of the passage suggests that
- A. a government should regulate the economic activities of its people
  - B. people should be allowed to make their own economic decisions
  - C. a labor union should regulate the economic activities of its members
  - D. individuals should ignore unjust laws when making economic decisions

11. During the Industrial Revolution, labor unions were formed in Great Britain primarily to
- A. advance technological growth
  - B. improve working conditions
  - C. increase industrial output
  - D. share profits between workers and owners
12. The basic role of the capitalist in a market economy is to
- A. increase the supply of laborers to work in the factories
  - B. bring together finances, labor, and resources for the production of goods
  - C. acquire ownership of factories, mineral resources, and large tracts of land
  - D. invent new technology to increase the production of goods
13. The shortage of a product or resource is called
- A. mass consumption
  - B. planned obsolescence
  - C. materialism
  - D. scarcity
14. A change in clothing styles each year is an example of
- A. automation
  - B. mass production
  - C. planned obsolescence
  - D. quality control

---

Use the cartoon below to answer question 15.

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15. The statement that best reflects the main point of the cartoon above is that, on an assembly line,
- A. a worker can set his own pace
  - B. a worker is encouraged to show his inventiveness
  - C. there is little room for worker creativity
  - D. repetition enables each worker to become more efficient
- 
16. The assembly line is to mass production as the computer is to
- A. automation
  - B. industrialization
  - C. mechanization
  - D. specialization of labor

**Speaker I**

Today, the manufacture of a single product is usually divided among many people. For example, producing a car takes a large number of workers, but each worker does only one small part of the job. The assembly line has become a common method of organizing work.

**Speaker II**

Jobs on the assembly line are better for workers. A worker who does the same small job all the time can become very good at it. This speeds up production and leads to a higher standard of living for everyone.

**Speaker III**

Working at the same task day after day, month after month, is terribly boring. Workers on an assembly line lose their sense of achievement. They can take little pride in their work or the product they create.

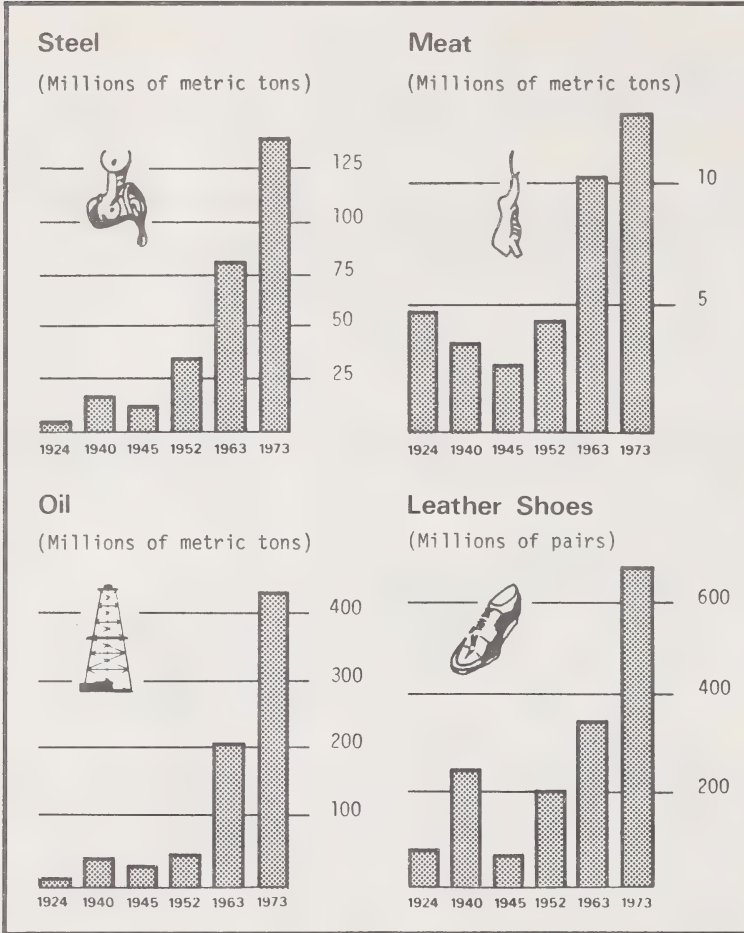
17. How does Speaker I feel about assembly lines?
- A. He is highly in favor of assembly lines.
  - B. He is slightly in favor of assembly lines.
  - C. He does not say one way or the other.
  - D. He opposes assembly lines.
18. Speaker II's position supports the value of
- A. conservation
  - B. human dignity
  - C. individual freedom
  - D. materialism
19. Speaker III would most likely support the value of
- A. competence
  - B. craftsmanship
  - C. efficiency
  - D. productivity
20. The values in conflict between Speaker II and Speaker III are
- A. progress and job security
  - B. hard work and leisure
  - C. individuality and dignity of work
  - D. efficiency and job satisfaction

## TOPIC B: SELECTED CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES

21. In a centrally planned economy, the decisions about what will be produced are made by the
- A. consumers
  - B. factory owners
  - C. labor unions
  - D. government
22. Economic decisions in a centrally planned system such as that in the U.S.S.R. are usually justified on the basis of the
- A. common good of the society
  - B. pursuit of individual happiness
  - C. personal freedom of the citizens
  - D. material well-being of the individual
23. Before the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the slogan "Peace, Land, and Bread" best described the wishes of the
- A. small businessmen
  - B. government officials
  - C. peasants and industrial workers
  - D. nobles and wealthy landowners
24. One of Karl Marx's principles was that a nation should have a
- A. strong central government
  - B. highly structured society
  - C. system where the means of production are owned by the people
  - D. system where profits are awarded to a select group
25. When Joseph Stalin came to power, he placed the greatest emphasis on
- A. industrializing the U.S.S.R.
  - B. spreading communism world-wide
  - C. letting the people have more freedom
  - D. giving the peasants land of their own
26. A major function of the Soviet State Planning Commission (Gosplan) is to
- A. act upon the political concerns of the people
  - B. approve the content of newspapers, books, and television
  - C. supervise the selection of Communist Party candidates
  - D. direct economic development from one central location

Use the graphs below to answer question 27.

### ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE SOVIET UNION



27. Which of the following conclusions concerning the Soviet economy is supported by the evidence of the graphs?
- A. Rapid economic growth has occurred under central planning.
  - B. Economic growth has been more rapid in secondary industry than in primary industry.
  - C. The production of consumer goods has declined since 1963.
  - D. The production from heavy industries has declined since 1973.

Education in the Soviet Union is also included in the five-year plans. Central planners estimate how many workers will be required for each type of job to meet the needs of Soviet industry. Planners then design the education system so that the number of graduates in each field matches the number of jobs available.

28. A conclusion that could be drawn from the information above is that central planning in education may
- A. restrict university and technical training so that only members of the Communist Party are allowed to attend
  - B. restrict the students' freedom of choice so that their career choices match the needs of the state
  - C. increase the quality of education by setting production goals as in any other industry
  - D. decrease worker unrest by providing a better trained workforce
- 
29. Co-ordinating the production and distribution of goods in the U.S.S.R. remains difficult because of its
- A. great size and its variety of landscapes
  - B. great variety of climate
  - C. lack of technology and resources
  - D. shortage of transportation routes
30. To increase the quantity of goods produced within the Soviet Union, the government uses a system of
- A. competitive prices for consumer goods
  - B. competition between regional factory owners
  - C. worker bonuses for exceeding production targets
  - D. tariffs on consumer goods imported from the West

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Use the statement below to answer questions 31 and 32.

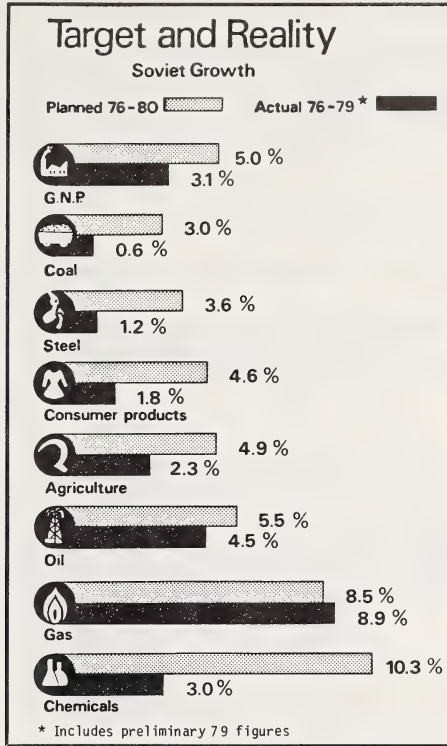
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During the more than 60 years that the Soviet state has existed, socialist democracy has been developing constantly, growing deeper and richer, but its basic nature has remained unchanged — the involvement of masses of people in running public and state affairs. The Soviets are improving the democratic principles and methods of their work.

31. The author's view that masses of people are involved in running public and state affairs could best be disputed by pointing out that the U.S.S.R. has
- A. few elected representatives from the republics
  - B. a one-party system controlled by a small ruling group
  - C. a small number of people allowed to vote
  - D. few civilians involved in government
32. This article appears to be written from the perspective of a government spokesman for
- A. Great Britain
  - B. the U.S.S.R.
  - C. Canada
  - D. the U.S.A.
-



Use the graph below to answer questions 33 and 34.



33. The graph suggests that the Soviet economy has
- A. not grown during the period 1976-80
  - B. reached most of its production goals
  - C. produced more chemicals than consumer goods
  - D. not achieved all of its production goals
34. One would have to be careful when using the graph to form general conclusions about the success of Soviet five-year plans because it
- A. does not show any industries where production was greater than planned levels
  - B. was published by an American magazine and is therefore anti-Soviet
  - C. shows only percentage increases in the production of capital goods
  - D. does not include data for the final year of the period 1976-80

Use the table below to answer questions 35 to 37 on page 15.

**COST OF LIVING COMPARISON (1980)\***

<b>FOOD, CLOTHING, &amp; SHELTER</b>	<b>EDMONTON</b>	<b>MOSCOW</b>
loaf of bread	\$ .82	\$ .16
1 kg of chicken	3.08	2.80
jeans	35.00	56.25
man's leather shoes	75.00	30.00
woman's dress	100.00	75.00
pantyhose	2.00	12.50
monthly rent (3-room apartment)	600.00	46.25
heat and electricity per month	100.00	5.50
<b>HEALTH</b>		
dental checkup	50.00	free
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
bus fare per ride	.75	.08
gasoline per litre	.37	.34
car	8000.00 (Citation)	9000.00 (Zhiguli)
<b>ENTERTAINMENT</b>		
hard-cover novel	22.00	7.00
color television (25-inch)	900.00	900.00
newspaper	.35	.06
<b>WAGES</b>		
industrial worker's weekly earnings	306.60	66.54
hours worked per week	40	41

\* Canadian dollars (1980)

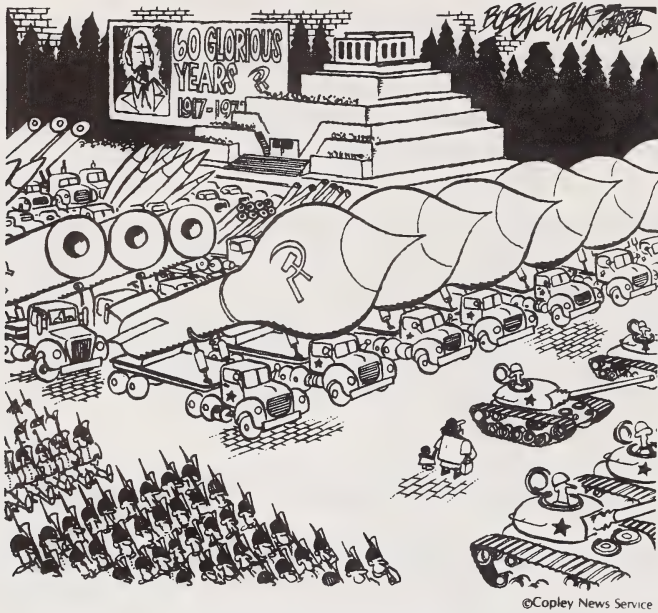
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Questions 35 to 37 refer to the table on page 14.

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35. From the table it can be seen that in Moscow
- A. men's leather shoes are of a lower quality than in Edmonton
  - B. there are the same number of color televisions as in Edmonton
  - C. some basic necessities are less expensive than in Edmonton
  - D. there are fewer consumer goods than in Edmonton
36. The table would be most useful in providing information comparing
- A. prices in a primarily industrial economy with those in a primarily agricultural economy
  - B. prices in a mixed economy with those in a centrally planned economy
  - C. productivity in Canada and in the U.S.S.R.
  - D. working conditions in Canada and in the U.S.S.R.
37. Before a meaningful comparison can be drawn between the listed prices for Edmonton and Moscow, it is important to
- A. calculate the percentage of the national income spent on consumer goods
  - B. calculate the percentage of a worker's total income each price represents
  - C. determine how often wage-earners are paid in each city
  - D. determine worker productivity in each city
-

Use the cartoon below to answer questions 38 and 39.



"Would you happen to know where  
I could get a loaf of bread?"

38. The main issue raised by the cartoon is:
- A. Should military spending have priority over consumer goods?
  - B. Should the individual have freedom of speech?
  - C. Should the Soviet Union display its military strength?
  - D. Should civilians be allowed to interrupt military operations?
39. The cartoon expresses a point of view that favors Soviet
- A. newsmen
  - B. consumers
  - C. government leaders
  - D. military leaders
- 
40. While there is generally less personal freedom in a centrally planned economy than there is in a market economy, there is greater
- A. individual initiative
  - B. political competition
  - C. economic equality
  - D. cultural independence

**TOPIC C: INDUSTRIALIZATION IN CANADA**

Use the map below to answer question 41.



41. The map above shows Canadian

- A. landform regions
- B. climatic regions
- C. industrial patterns
- D. population patterns

### SOURCE I

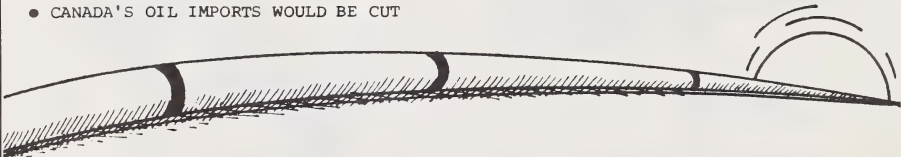
Drilling for oil in the Arctic is surrounded by difficulties. One problem is the damage done to the permafrost (permanently frozen ground). The permafrost is protected from thawing during the brief Arctic summer by a thin layer of grass and vegetation. During oil exploration, however, this vegetation is removed and the permafrost thaws. A small hole can quickly become a large gully.

### SOURCE II

#### ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST AN ARCTIC PIPELINE

##### FOR

- AVOIDS OIL TRANSPORT BY SHIP WHICH MIGHT RESULT IN OIL SPILLS
- MANY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN SOUTHERN CANADA WOULD BENEFIT
- TAKES OIL RIGHT TO MARKET
- CONVENIENT
- CANADA'S OIL IMPORTS WOULD BE CUT



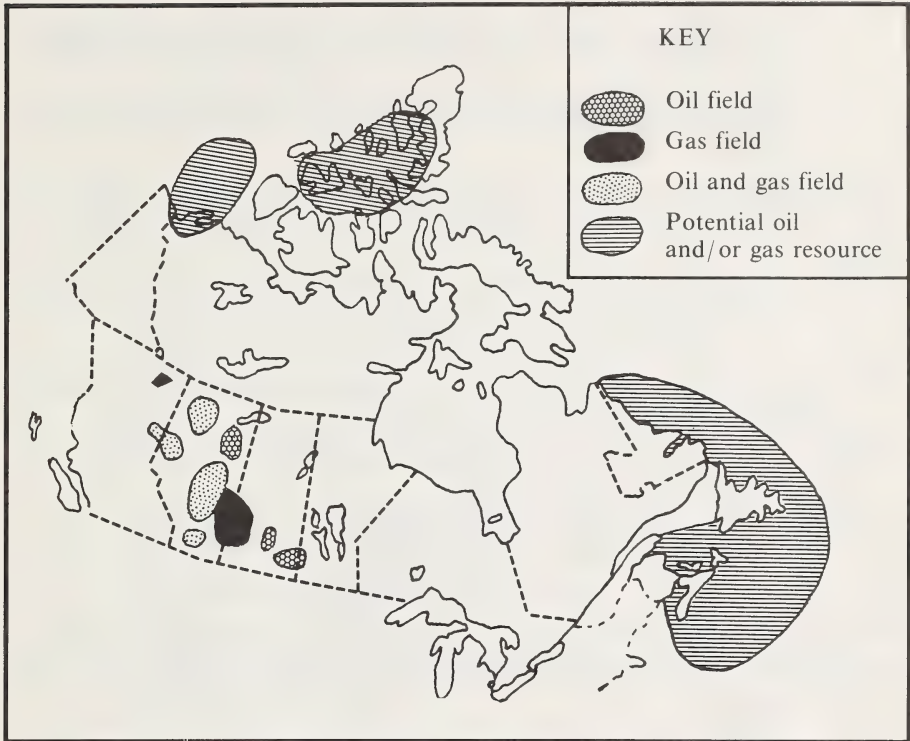
##### AGAINST

- DISRUPTION TO INUIT AND INDIAN LIVES
- INUIT AND INDIANS CLAIM IT IS THEIR LAND AND THEY SHOULD RECEIVE PAYMENT FOR IT
- DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN CASE OF A BREAK IN THE PIPELINE
- DISRUPTION OF MIGRATIONS OF WATERFOWL (BIRDS) AND CARIBOU
- THAWING PERMAFROST
- VERY EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

### SOURCE III

Canada must develop her potential oil and gas reserves now. We cannot depend on foreign oil supplies. We cannot afford foreign oil prices. The immediate exploration and development of Arctic oil reserves is our only solution. The benefits to Canadians outweigh the risks to the environment. We have no alternative if we are to become self-sufficient.

SOURCE IV



42. One major issue identified in these sources is:
- A. Should multinational oil companies be the only ones allowed to develop Arctic oil resources?
  - B. Should Arctic oil development involve the cheapest methods possible?
  - C. Should our trade relations with Middle East nations affect Canada's oil exploration and development?
  - D. Should Arctic oil exploration and development be encouraged?
43. The values in conflict between the authors of Sources I and III are
- A. self-sufficiency and economic security
  - B. environmental concern and national unity
  - C. human dignity and self-sufficiency
  - D. environmental concern and economic security

44. To find out how an energy shortage would affect the quality of life of Canadians, the most useful research question would be:
- A. To what extent do jobs and economic growth depend upon an adequate supply of energy?
  - B. Can a practical electrical car be designed to replace gasoline-powered automobiles?
  - C. To what extent are oil supplies threatened by continued political unrest in the Middle East?
  - D. Can the quality of Alberta petroleum products meet world market standards?
45. According to the map in Source IV, the regions with the greatest potential for oil and gas development in Canada are the
- A. Great Central Plain and Cordillera
  - B. Cordillera and Canadian Shield
  - C. Canadian Shield and Arctic Lowlands
  - D. Arctic Lowlands and Continental Shelf
46. If closeness to raw materials were the only factor to be considered in locating secondary industries, Canada's plastics industry would currently be located in
- A. Ontario
  - B. Alberta
  - C. Nova Scotia
  - D. Quebec
47. If industrial development is to take place in a remote area, special steps must be taken to
- A. attract workers
  - B. improve the roads
  - C. pipe in a water supply
  - D. establish chain stores
48. The major geographic factor limiting industrial growth in Canada's North is the
- A. harsh climate
  - B. shortage of mineral resources
  - C. unproductive soil
  - D. lack of suitable harbors



49. An example of a service industry that would be involved in the construction of an Arctic pipeline would be the
- A. bank that arranged financing for the project
  - B. factory that produced the pipe
  - C. construction company that built the pumping stations
  - D. company that built the construction equipment
50. Differences of opinion about how to develop the petroleum industry in Canada have caused a serious dispute between
- A. the provincial governments of British Columbia and Ontario
  - B. the federal government and some provincial governments
  - C. Canada and the other members of the Commonwealth
  - D. the provincial governments of Newfoundland and Alberta
51. A broad goal of Canadian society that would be advanced by the development of Arctic gas and oil reserves is the
- A. achievement of energy self-sufficiency
  - B. urbanization of the Canadian North
  - C. preservation of the Inuit culture
  - D. improvement of federal-provincial relations
52. The most likely result of discouraging Arctic exploration for oil and natural gas reserves would be
- A. increased employment
  - B. reduced oil imports
  - C. protection of the environment
  - D. increased corporate profits
53. Of the following, the best way of assessing the impact of Arctic pipeline construction on a community in Alberta would be to
- A. make a chart showing energy costs, rates of unemployment, and environmental problems in the community before and after the pipeline is built
  - B. write a letter to the head of the pipeline company and ask for information on problems involved in the construction of the pipeline and how they were solved
  - C. write a letter to the head of an environmental protection group and another to a native cultural group and ask for their views on the pipeline construction
  - D. make a chart showing how much oil was pumped through the pipeline in the first year of operation and estimate the total number of barrels of oil that will be transported over the lifetime of the pipeline

Assume that the federal government has decided to develop natural resources on several large parcels of Crown land located in Canada's North. Various oil and mining companies will be invited to submit bids for claims. Below are four responses that might greet a government announcement that it is going ahead with northern development.

**SPEAKER W:** The money gained through taxes and royalties will help to reduce Canada's budget deficit substantially and help build highways or pay for medical care. Canada's resources are there to be used.

**SPEAKER X:** Canada's North is a treasure in trust. We must preserve this wilderness area for future generations of Canadians. Development is not worth the price of a damaged environment.

**SPEAKER Y:** The Canadian economy can best be strengthened through industrial growth. Mineral resources are worthless unless developed. Think of all the jobs that will be created.

**SPEAKER Z:** I've been laid off from my job on the oil rigs for over a year now, and am in danger of losing my home because I can't make the mortgage payments.

54. The main concern expressed by Speaker W is the need for the government to
- A. create employment
  - B. raise additional money
  - C. create industrial growth
  - D. preserve the environment
55. The values in conflict between Speaker X and Speaker Z are
- A. materialism and right to work
  - B. materialism and industrial growth
  - C. conservation and wealth
  - D. conservation and job security
56. If Speaker Y's solution for curing Canada's economic problems were carried out, Speaker X would be most concerned about the possibility that
- A. Canada's economy would become increasingly resource-based
  - B. Canada's economy would become too dependent upon foreign companies
  - C. many hectares of wilderness would be permanently polluted or destroyed
  - D. many important development projects in southern Canada would be dropped in favor of northern development

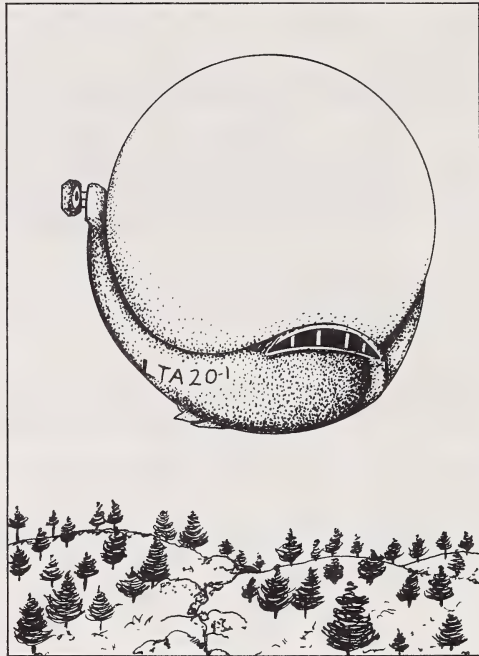
57. The majority of the speakers evaluate resource development in terms of
- A. environmental needs
  - B. energy needs
  - C. economic needs
  - D. local employment needs
- 

58. One effect of technological change on the Canadian labor scene is that
- A. the time required to complete most tasks has increased
  - B. working conditions have generally become hazardous
  - C. manual labor in primary industries has increased
  - D. many occupations no longer exist

**CONTINUED**

### An Idea Whose Time Has Come Again

Lighter-than-air craft are making a comeback. Modern technology has produced new materials and designs that once again make airships practical and safe. The modern airship can carry between 40 and 70 tonnes of freight at a fraction of the cost of current methods. Everyone agrees that airships are ideal for northern development because they do not require runways (as do airplanes), tracks (as do trains), or roads (as do trucks), all of which are expensive, difficult, and time-consuming to build. All an airship needs to “dock” in a remote area is a portable mooring mast and a large open area. Thus damage to the surrounding wilderness is kept to a minimum, since nothing is disturbed except the actual drilling, logging, or mining site.



Artist's sketch of a new type of airship being developed in Canada

59. According to the article above, the development of the modern airship would be an example of a technological change that will
- A. encourage conservation of our northern oil, forest, and mineral resources
  - B. encourage protection of the environment
  - C. decrease employment in primary industries
  - D. increase our dependence on nonrenewable resources
60. An example of bias in the article is the statement that
- A. “Everyone agrees that airships are ideal for northern development”
  - B. “they do not require runways (as do airplanes)”
  - C. “All an airship needs . . . is a portable mooring mast and a large open area”
  - D. “damage to the surrounding wilderness is kept to a minimum”

**GRADE 9 SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**ACHIEVEMENT TEST**  
**SECTION B: WRITTEN-RESPONSE**

**INTRODUCTION**

Section B consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

In this section of the test, you will have a chance to show that you can apply what you have learned this year to NEW situations and issues. The issue may be new to you and some of the material may not have been discussed in class, but your knowledge of social studies should help you to work out the answers.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

All written-response questions in Section B will be based on the issue stated on the top of page 26.

Your finished work must be written in the space provided.

In planning and drafting your answers to question 5, use pages 30, 32, and 34 for your rough work. Since question 5 is worth 15 marks, be sure to allow sufficient time for answering it.

Please use blue or black ink for your finished work. No marks will be given for rough work.

## THE ISSUE

### SHOULD THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN ALBERTA INDUSTRY BE CONTROLLED?

#### BACKGROUND TO THE ISSUE

New technology has made computers smaller and cheaper. Today, practically any factory or office can afford to introduce automation. The introduction of computer technology, however, can often lead to disputes between management and labor.

#### POSITION SUMMARIES

**SPEAKER I** Assembly-line robots are 1.5 times faster than people and maintain consistent quality control. They don't take coffee breaks or vacations and they don't go on strike. Even though they cost between \$5000 and \$130 000, they're 70 per cent cheaper to "employ" than people. This keeps the price of our products down and makes us more competitive with foreign factories.

**SPEAKER II** These robots may replace over 90 per cent of assembly-line jobs. Running the computers and programming the robots will be the only jobs left. I only have a high school diploma, so I won't be able to get that kind of job. Neither will any of my friends. With 90 per cent of the province unemployed, what will happen to the economy?

**SPEAKER III** I used to enjoy my work, but now I'm bored. I was responsible for all the office records and had to keep track of everything that happened. Now we have a computer that does all that. I only load it with paper and push buttons. I didn't go to business college for two years so I could waste my life loading paper into a computer.

**SPEAKER IV** We are in the middle of the Computer Revolution. Thanks to computer automation, the Alberta consumer has more and better goods than ever before. Thanks to computers, consumers have access to more services and information than ever before. Thanks to robots, workers no longer have to do dangerous or tiresome jobs and are freed for more meaningful work. The Computer Revolution means a future of leisure and plenty for all.

*5 marks* 1. A person's views are usually based on the values held by that person. Choose one of the four speakers from page 26 and name the value that appears to be important to that speaker. Give evidence from the speaker's statement in the position summaries to support your answer.

a. Speaker \_\_\_\_\_

Value \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence \_\_\_\_\_

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Choose a second speaker whose views seem to be in conflict with those of the speaker you chose above. Name the value that appears to be important to that speaker. Give evidence from the speaker's statement in the position summaries to support your answer.

b. Speaker \_\_\_\_\_

Value \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence \_\_\_\_\_

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*2 marks* 2. a. Give one **POSITIVE** effect of the introduction of new technology on life in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution. Give a reason for your answer.

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*2 marks* b. Give one **NEGATIVE** effect of the introduction of new technology on life in Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution. Give a reason for your answer.

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2 marks 3. a. From the data on page 29, predict one possible POSITIVE effect of the introduction of computer technology in Alberta industry today. Give a reason for your answer.

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2 marks b. From the data on page 29, predict one possible NEGATIVE effect of the introduction of computer technology in Alberta industry today. Give a reason for your answer.

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2 marks 4. From your answers to questions 2 and 3, what generalization (general conclusion) can be made about the effects of the introduction of any new technology on society?

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A Canadian-built robot device has allowed Ontario Hydro to recover seven highly radioactive pieces of a damaged nuclear fuel rod while still operating the reactors at full power. Recovery of the radioactive material is very difficult because workers cannot be exposed to radioactivity.

- summary of article in *Financial Post*

Video display terminals used by the new word-processing equipment may prove to be a health hazard to office workers. Some experts feel that continued use can strain and damage operators' eyes. There may also be some danger to expectant mothers if they are exposed to the terminals for long periods.

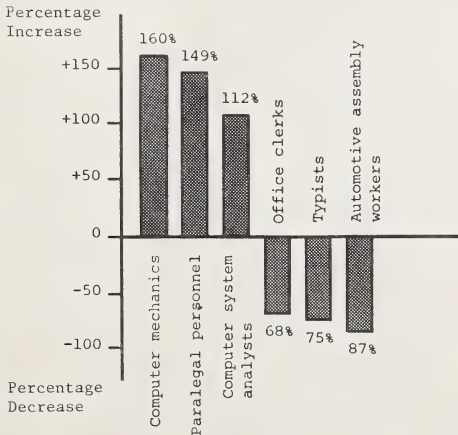
- summary of article in the *Edmonton Journal*



A professor at the University of Calgary claims that many more jobs will be gained through computerization than will be lost. Researchers found that in most businesses studied, more jobs were created than were lost when new technology was introduced. When jobs were lost, the loss was considered temporary.

- summary of article in *Canadian Industrial Relations and Personnel Developments Newsletter*

Predicted Change in Employment Patterns  
1980 - 1990



An official of the Canadian Union of Public Employees claims that within the next two years technology will rob up to 70 per cent of Canada's female clerical workers of their jobs. Those who lose their jobs to computerization will find it difficult, if not impossible, to find other employment. "Technology has substantial negative implications for our unions," the official said.

- summary of article in *Canadian Industrial Relations and Personnel Developments Newsletter*

**FOR ROUGH WORK**



**FOR ROUGH WORK**



**FOR ROUGH WORK**



## CREDITS

- Items 5 - 7 Source II Chart “New Machines and the Making of Cloth” from *Inquiring About Technology*, Holt Data Bank System by Mindella Schultz (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston © 1972).
- Item 15 Dwight Botting, Dennis Girrard, Ken Osborne. *The Technology Connection: The Impact of Technology on Canada* (Vancouver: CommCept Publishing Ltd. © 1980) p. 33.
- Item 27 Graph “Economic Growth in the Soviet Union” adapted from *The Rise of Totalitarian States* by Sidney Schwartz and John R. O’Connor (New York: Globe Book Company, Inc. © 1976) pp. 27-28. Reprinted by permission of Globe Book Company, Inc.
- Items 33-34 Graph “Target and Reality: Soviet Growth” from *Time Magazine*.
- Items 38-39 Cartoon “Would you happen to know where I could get a loaf of bread?” by Bob Englehart. As found in *The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe* by Hope J. Ludlow (New York: Scholastic Book Services © 1980, 1973) p. 98. Reprinted by permission of Copley News Service.
- Items 42-53 Source I Christine Hannell and Robert Harshman. *Across Canada: Resources and Regions* (Toronto: Wiley Publishers of Canada Ltd. © 1980) p. 220.
- Source II Christine Hannell and Robert Harshman. *Across Canada: Resources and Regions* (Toronto: Wiley Publishers of Canada Ltd. © 1980) p. 221.
- Source III Christine Hannell and Robert Harshman. *Across Canada: Resources and Regions* (Toronto: Wiley Publishers of Canada Ltd. © 1980) p. 217.
- Item 41 Map adapted from *Across Canada: Resources and Regions* (Toronto: Wiley Publishers of Canada Ltd. © 1980) p. 119.
- Data Page Ray Silver. “Robot Recovers Broken Nuclear Rod at Bruce” from *The Financial Post*, October 16, 1982, p. 18.
- “Health hazards from VDTs to be assessed at symposium” from the *Edmonton Journal*, Nov. 17, 1982, p. C9. Reprinted by permission of the *Edmonton Journal*.
- Cartoon “If You’re Not Happy in Your Work a Computer Will Be” from Nine to Five by Hutchinsons as found in *The Financial Times of Canada*, July 7, 1979.
- “Computerization Not a Threat to Jobs, Report Maintains” from *Canadian Industrial Relations and Personnel Developments Newsletter*, No. 43 (Don Mills, Ontario: Commerce Clearing House Canadian Limited © 1981) p. 841. Reprinted by permission of the Commerce Clearing House Canadian Limited.
- “Technology a Threat to Women’s Jobs, Says Union Official” from *Canadian Industrial Relations and Personnel Developments Newsletter*, No. 22 (Don Mills, Ontario: Commerce Clearing House Canadian Limited © 1981) p. 670. Reprinted by permission of the Commerce Clearing House Canadian Limited.





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